

# The Ohio Statesman

MARTIN & MILLER, Publishers.  
GEO. W. MARTIN, Editor.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1861.  
Democratic Union Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
Hugh J. Jewett,  
OF BUCKINGHAM.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
John G. Marshall,  
OF BROWN.

SUPREME JUDGE,  
THOMAS S. BEECHER,  
OF MONTICELLO.

COMMISSIONER OF STATE,  
GEORGE W. HOLMES,  
OF HAMILTON.

RECORDING CLERK OF STATE,  
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,  
OF SMITH.

COMPTROLLER,  
WAXE GHISWOLD,  
OF PICKAWAY.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
JAMES W. FITCH,  
OF CUYAHOGA.

JOINT COMMON PLEAS JUDGE,  
(JACKSON, TOWNSEND AND MADISON),  
HENRY N. HEDGES, SENIOR,  
OF PICKAWAY.

STATE SENATOR,  
(GREEN AND YACKA),  
AUGUSTUS L. PERKINS,  
OF PICKAWAY.

UNION DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

REPRESENTATIVES,  
GEORGE L. CONVERSE,  
OTTO DRESEL.

SHERIFF,  
GEORGE W. HUFFMAN.

AUDITOR,  
MATTHIAS MARTIN.

TREASURER,  
JOHN G. THOMPSON.

RECORDING CLERK,  
NATHAN COLE.

COMMISSIONER,  
JACOB SLYGH.

COMMISSIONER,  
ELIAS GAYER.

INFORMANT DIRECTOR,  
PHILEMON HESS.

THE OHIO STATESMAN  
For the Campaign.

We will furnish the different issues of the Ohio Statesman, during the Campaign, as follows:

The Ohio Statesman, per month, at \$1.00.  
The Ohio Statesman, per month, at \$1.00.  
The Ohio Statesman, per month, at \$1.00.

Other of the above issues will be furnished at the same rates, in cities or single copies, at the above rates.

The Weekly Ohio Statesman will be furnished as follows:

In cities of 500 people, for two months, at \$1.00.  
In cities of 100 people, for two months, at \$1.00.  
In cities of 50 people, for two months, at \$1.00.

The two months' Clubs will cover the period of the Campaign, and thus place our MEMBERS WEEKLY in the hands of all who want it, as a Campaign paper, on very reasonable terms.

Let the friends of the good cause—the true Union men of Ohio—go to work, and spread the

CAMPAIGN STATESMAN

all over the State. We expect to make it an efficient and the good word of the redemption of the State of Ohio. Let it be well circulated.

August 10, 1861.

Business Notice.

The recent order from the Postoffice Department canceling the postage stamps of the old issue will render it impossible for such stamps to be hereafter received at this office, in payment of dues.

August 10, 1861.

Something to Explain.

The New York papers among others publish the following letter, which is exciting some comment in this quarter. It may be all right, but there are some expressions in it that partake too much of the general disposition to make it "pay."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1861.

A. H. HENCOCK—Sir: Yours of the 1st of February is received. Our Legislature is in session, and of course I am much engaged in attending to them—I have at present only a few old traps that I have at hand, and I cannot at any rate sell until they adjust. I am somewhat expecting them to make an appropriation to purchase some new arms; and I am prepared to sell or purchase either. Will advise you when anything turns up.

Please send me the amount of that balance which I have not drawn for. I have mislaid the memorandum. I hope you are making the Southern trouble pay.

Yours,  
D. L. WOOD.

If the fuss blows over, I shall have more stuff to sell, and if not, we shall want to purchase.

It may be that Quartermaster-General Wood was authorized to sell a "few old traps" to this Mr. HENCOCK; but if he was, we cannot see why he could not so well sell them while the Legislature was in session, as afterward. He certainly need not be "dancing" about the Legislature all the time.

As to the "amount of that balance," which it appears he had not drawn, Mr. HENCOCK ought to have sent it, especially as the "memorandum" was mislaid. We were not aware that our State officials did their business in that way. We were good enough to think that when a State officer sold any old or new traps that belonged to the State, an account was rendered and the money certified into the State Treasury. This may be so in this case; but if so, the proper officer certainly ought to know what the balance is. Mr. HENCOCK had not sent it to Mr. Wood.

But Mr. Wood says: "I hope you are making these Southern troubles pay." This is in very bad taste, coming from a State officer. It looks as though "How will it pay?" was uppermost in the mind of those who were so active and blustering on the subject of the war. Their patriotic goes to the bottom of their pockets and no further.

## The New No-Party Party Pledged to Defend and Maintain Slavery.

We are told by the Union Democracy, that the No-Party Party, which was organized in the State, for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

"Symptoms for the South" would hardly be expressed in stronger terms. Slavery is one of the established institutions of the Southern States. According to the no-party platform, that "special institution" is not only to be interfered with, but it is to be defended and maintained, on the principle of defending and maintaining State equality and State rights. While to be preserved as a State institution, while to be maintained in force.

The foregoing sentiment indicates not only a strong sympathy, but an equally strong compromising tendency. It is couched in the language of an eminent Southern Senator, one of the most distinguished and indefatigable compromisers of the day. He embodied in the resolutions offered by him in the United States Senate at the recent session of Congress, with a view to adjust or prepare the way for a compromise or adjustment of our national difficulties, when the time should be ripe for such an adjustment. The Convention that incorporated the same sentiment in its platform, have signified their willingness and readiness to compromise upon the basis of defending and maintaining slavery as a State institution. This is the general statement; the details would of course have to be settled by future discussion and negotiation.

How the "irrepressible" in the late Republican party support this platform and the pledge, placed upon it, is their business, not ours. If they can "go it," silently, moodily, as the Journal, of this city, does, we have not the slightest objection. Whatever their motives may be, patriotic or otherwise, it may in the end be all the better for the country and the Union cause.

It is a great point gained to that cause, when we can say, distinctly and without fear of contradiction, to Union men of the South, that "Black Republicanism," as they call it, is politically dead and buried in Ohio, and that in a convention of delegates from nearly or quite every county in the State, held at the Capital on the 5th of September, 1861, representing the main body of the Republican party and fragments of other parties, it was unanimously resolved that this was not to be overthrown or interfere with slavery; but that one of its objects is to defend and maintain slavery as a State institution unimpaired, and of course to defend and maintain the fugitive slave law.

Thus, the line is beginning to be cleared for the Union Democracy of Ohio and the North to co-operate actively and effectively with the loyal Union men of the South in saving the Union. There is one danger to be guarded against, and that is, that the late Republican politicians, in their new-born zeal for compromise, by offering to defend and maintain slavery, may, like all new converts, be inclined to go too far, and be too lenient toward the rebels in war against the Government. They need watch.

Party Organizations and their Disposition.

We take the following from the Cincinnati Press of the 7th inst.:

THE NEW PARTY AND ITS NOMINATIONS.

In the abstract, we have no respect for parties against parties. They are, after all, only parties; and equally unwise—some think much more so—to let the disease by which other parties are made offensive and disruptive. In general, existing parties are capable of performing all the public service that is required of any; and if there happens to be a group of men, who are more honest and patriotic, more energetic and more devoted to the cause of the Union, who are more interested in the real good of the people, who are more ready to be stimulated by hopes of office to keep it in activity, the best thing, in general, that can be done is to carry it purifying and elevating influence into already-existing organizations, to improve their characters, give dignity to their deliberations, and stir the zeal of high moral authority to their aid.

If we seek to apply these remarks to the present condition of party affairs in Ohio, we do so upon the hypothesis that the Republican party is in existence, intending to preserve its organization, and carry on its operations as heretofore. If it retreats from the political field to give place to the new organization, there are three only parties; for a party that retreats, at such a time as this—or indeed at any time—virtually pronounces judgment against itself, and must be looked upon as deserting, and permanent desertion.

For the Republican party to disband and give place to an organization upon a new basis, will not, in our view, increase the chances of beating the Democratic party—the thing to be accomplished, on the contrary, by the old party, if it retreats, will be accomplished by the new party. It is a retreat in the face of the enemy—a confession of weakness, and an evidence of moral weakness, on the part of the Republican party, which cannot but detract from its power in any real sense in which its elements may enter.

The new party in its material—so far as this is visible in the report of the proceedings of the Convention at Columbus—bears the appearance of a third party. Its leadership is made up of men who have been left out by the parties to which they belonged; and who, in a state of retreat, have been permitted to grow wide at once, and impatient to render their wisdom available to the country. It is a party that is better than any other party, any more likely to be governed by high and disinterested motives, or to display a loftier and more refined patriotism, is to say that for which there is but little warrant—flying into consideration the men who seem to be chosen to guide its destiny.

The platform of the party seems well contrived to answer the purpose for which platforms are used. It is in the popular vein, and, probably will continue to be so to the day of election; and that more needs to be said.

All manner of means have been adopted to destroy the old National Democratic party. Means have been adopted to defeat it temporarily, but none have succeeded in destroying its vitality or obliterating its existence. Men, who have been fed and fostered into greatness, have, after partaking of its support, turned their backs upon the glorious old party, and become its bitterest enemies and worst enemies. Men, who have been kept in office until they have run their political race, have thrown themselves into the embrace of the enemies of the Democracy to endeavor to get a new lease on official position, by the votes of those they have years bitterly condemned and denounced.

Look over the list of the men who figure prominently in their movements, and you will find nearly all of those who have been fed and pampered at the official crib, and kept in position by the generous support of the hard faced working men of the old Union Democracy of the country. They, governed by no principle but self-aggrandizement and pecuniary reward, now imagine that something more popular is to be sought, by which they can prolong their official career.

They have only to blow their horn of treachery and selfishness, and the good people who have supported them, professing to be Democrats, will follow. What a mistake! They have had influence and position only because the masses of the party thought they were with them, and honest in support of principle, and for no other reason. They will learn their utter worthlessness when they undertake to rely upon their own personal strength. The Democracy have given them their strength—not they the Democracy. This they will learn sooner than they desire.

(Telegraphic Correspondence of Daily Commercial.)

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

From the best judgment I can form, after careful inquiry and investigation, I am satisfied that a general conflict between the opposing forces in this city is not impending at present, all New York sentiment reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The only possible point of contact apparent now, would result from an attempt to dislodge them from the Hill, but I do not see that it is required, or that it is necessary, or that it will be immediately undertaken.

Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

CAMP SMITH, Va., Sept. 8.

Gen. Rosecrans left camp yesterday, and advanced on the mountain. The rebels are reported as a few miles ahead.

Our pickets were fired at four miles beyond this morning.

The fight will come off soon. The inhabitants are fleeing to get out of the way.

W. D. B.

From Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 7.

Eno. Com. A committee composed of John E. Eno, and others, of the Senate, were dispatched to Southern Kentucky to-day at three o'clock, to obtain facts in regard to the occupation of the State by Federal and Confederate troops.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Probable Battle in Western Virginia.

The Union Democracy of Brown county have nominated the following excellent ticket:

Representative, Dr. B. E. Pease, Treasurer, J. P. Louder; Commissioner, James Campbell; Inferior Director, John G. Brose.

Dr. Pease was a member of the Legislature some ten years since, and was an able member. He is a reliable Union Democrat. For Common Pleas Judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Brown, Clermont and Adams, T. Q. ASHMAN was nominated. Mr. ASHMAN is an able lawyer, and will make an excellent judge.

Cochran and Tuscarawas.

The Union Democracy of Cochran and Tuscarawas have nominated Dr. J. N. Fitzgerald for the State Senate. This is a good nomination. Dr. Fitzgerald was an able and valuable member of the late House of Representatives.

The Tuscarawas Democrat says:

Dr. J. N. Fitzgerald, of Cochran, was nominated by the Union Democracy of Cochran and Tuscarawas, and was the most ardent and patriotic member in favor of maintaining the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws. We hope to see the true Union Democracy of the district rally in their strength for Dr. Fitzgerald.

The Senatorial Convention re-affirmed the platform of the Union Democracy of Tuscarawas county, and passed some additional important resolutions.

Dr. Fitzgerald in a short speech accepted the nomination, declared himself for a vigorous prosecution of the war until rebellion is crushed out, and emphatically pledged himself to the re-entrance platform of the Tuscarawas Union Democracy.

Hurra for Fitzgerald and the whole Union Democracy ticket!

Judicial Convention.

We have received the official proceedings of the Judicial Convention held here on the 29th inst. but as the result has already been announced, we consider it unnecessary, at this time, to publish them in detail. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Adams, Clermont and Brown counties, in Convention assembled, do hereby unanimously endorse the platform of principles adopted, and the nominations made by the late Democratic State Convention; and that we hail with joy the recent nomination of our fellow citizen, Dr. J. N. Fitzgerald, to our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and that we pledge to the Democratic ticket, State, district and county, our undivided support.

Prince Napoleon.

This distinguished visitor and suite arrived at St. Louis, Sept. 5, and took lodgings at the Planter's House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

Commission Merchants.

Proclamation.

Oysters! Oysters!!

C. A. WAGNER.

Sheriff's Sale.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOW TO GET A HUSBAND.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOW, HOW RESTORED.

EFFECTS OF IRREGULARITIES AVOIDED.

HOFFMAN'S LIFE PILLS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Hon. J. B. McPherson, of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, to the Hon. J. B. McPherson, of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, dated at Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1861.

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STORAGE & COMMISSION.

IRISH STEAMSHIP LINE.

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